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to help form sound judgments for future action.

There are, of course, a number of ways to accomplish this purpose.

One possibility might be to follow up a plan which has already been suggested by some of your county planning people to our State commerce planning bureau; namely, to create a bicounty planning agency and make a regional master plan study. If such a program could be set up and properly qualify under section 701 of the Federal Housing Act, substantial Federal, and State financial support would be available. As part of this study it might be possible to contract for an economic base study of the two counties, push this through as rapidly as possible, and complete other phases of the master plan later. This would provide useful economic information early and help guide other action, if needed. My people, of course, would be happy to cooperate fully should such a plan be seriously considered.

Second. Some genuine thought and consideration should be given to greater unity of action by all organizations working to promote industrial development and tourism.

Your present Long Island Association, of course, encompasses membership in and interest concerning the whole of the two counties. Both Nassau and Suffolk Counties have persons or groups charged with industrial development. The towns of Islip and Brookhaven and the area of Brentwood within Islip, have separate industrial development activities. The Huntington Township Chamber of Commerce and the Freeport Industrial Committee are both working actively. No doubt there are others that I have missed.

In addition, there are three nonprofit local development corporations organized to take advantage of loans for industrial development under our State job development authority lending program.

Far from decriing this multiple action by many people and organizations, I applaud it, for it shows an active interest in the growth problem. One's natural desire is, understandably, to secure all expansion, new industrial growth establishments, and vacation travelers for one's own area. But if this desire can be subordinated a bit and if pertinent information common to both industrial and tourism promotion is currently exchanged between all working groups, I believe greater total gains can be made and more employment will result. Site possibilities, labor, available market studies to pinpoint industrial sales—there are many examples of information which could be usefully exchanged.

After all, a businessman wishing to establish an important new plant is not too interested in the minutiae of comparisons between communities, but, rather wants to know about the region as a whole. He expects to draw employment in all probability from the region, not necessarily from the community alone, and the general business climate of the region, its markets and transportation, among other things, are the general factors which are apt to concern him most.

Similarly, the tourist or vacationist wants to know what the region has to offer in the way of recreational facilities, housing, and transportation. The private owners of resorts, motels, hotels, and attractions, can be counted on to advertise the merits of their individual establishments; business groups and associations and local government might best confine their efforts to bringing people into the region and making them want to come back again.

Some practical method or clearinghouse by which information and resources can be pooled by all groups interested in the promotion of both industrial development and tourism, would, I think, be helpful and pro-

ductive of better results at lower cost. And this should actually strengthen the efforts of individual organizations which, naturally, wish to preserve their own identities.

Third. I urge that some plan be adopted for continuing action on a broad front to encourage the expansion of existing and the location of new research and development laboratories. This probably should be a joint effort combining the best resources of business, labor, your great universities and colleges, and of county government.

I cannot stress too strongly my personal belief that the best way to attract the new industry of tomorrow is to combine in this region the finest possible college and university facilities, including, especially, advanced degree centers, with a solid, growing base of research and development laboratories. This combination of assets has enormous attraction for research-oriented industry. Such industry, in turn, is generally the fastest growing in our industrialized society, for it is literally true that many of the products being sold today came out of the laboratory within the last few years.

I urge you to work hard to improve the present fine record of growth of such laboratories in Long Island.

In 1960, our State commerce department gathered and published a directory of all research and development laboratories in the State, both company-owned and those associated with universities and colleges. That survey showed a little over 1,100 such laboratories in New York which, even then, was nearly as many as the total of the next 2 leading States.

We are just completing a revised and updated statewide directory of such laboratories and the total will be, approximately, 1,200. In 1960 our directory showed 128 such laboratories in Nassau-Suffolk. The new directory, shortly to be published, will show the total here now to be 187, an increase of 59 over 1960, or a 46-percent increase in these 4 short years. This is an extraordinary record of growth of which all can be proud.

Some of you know that Governor Rockefeller appointed an advisory council for the advancement of industrial research and development some 4 years ago. It is composed of 40 of the leading scientists and laboratory directors in our State and has a number of representatives from Long Island including my good friend, Dr. Ernst Weber, of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Last year, the council sponsored, with Dr. Weber's leadership, a most interesting symposium on research and development as a key to the future of Long Island. No doubt, many of you attended this symposium. The council has been extraordinarily helpful in our overall State objective of increasing the strength and number of research laboratories in the State and research activity generally. I think the council members could be helpful if you wish to carry on more active promotion in this area.

The State, too, has taken action, effective January 1, this year, which should help greatly in expanding or building research and development facilities. Now, all new capital costs of such research facilities can be written off, for State tax purposes, in 1 year.

Further, the new law permits industry to write off all other new depreciable plant and equipment at twice the rate permitted by the Federal Government.

Both these new tax provisions should help us in the competition for industry because no other State has such a favorable plan.

Fourth. My final suggestion today is that I believe it would be helpful to the future growth of industry and jobs in the two counties if you would encourage a wider and more active interest in export sales by manufacturers and suppliers of the two counties.

I base this recommendation on the actual experience which we have had in State com-

merce during the last 3 years in the promotion of increased export sales by New York firms. As many of you know, we are the first State to set up a division of international commerce, and the first to establish a permanent commerce office for Europe in Brussels, Belgium.

The results of this new State effort have been so extraordinary that I thought you might be briefly interested and might find them useful for consideration.

We began this operation on a test basis 3 years ago. The new division of international commerce was formally set up late in 1962, and fully organized by April 1963. Its principal purpose is to inform industrialists of the countries of the free world that here in the State of New York our manufacturers make 403 of the 416 nationally recognized classes of products for export; that if they have need of goods of U.S. manufacture we will, without cost to them, put them in touch with firms here which can supply them with quality products. We say to them, "Why bother going to all the other 49 States when you can find what you want here so easily?"

Here in the State we have a carefully checked list of approximately 9,500 manufacturers, suppliers, and exporters who have indicated an interest in selling certain types of goods abroad.

We began very modestly with small advertisements in newspapers in each of six countries. Today our State advertising appears in 49 newspapers in 30 countries. And the word has spread, for we are now receiving inquiries for New York goods from 80 countries of the free world. These cover everything from apples and milk products to the entire range of manufactured products.

In the first quarter of this year, we averaged 1,500 inquiries per month for New York goods. This was 2.5 times the number in the corresponding period of 1963 and 5 times the number in the test year—1962. And the rate is still going up, for in April we received over 1,800 such inquiries. Each letter inquiry, incidentally, will generally seek an average of between 2.5 and 3 different categories of manufactured items.

We sent out 27 Foreign Trade Opportunities bulletins in April to a total mailing of nearly 50,000 firms in the State.

Based on a careful survey of the firms on our list last year, we are confident that our sales leads were instrumental in selling \$30 million worth of goods in 1962. To produce the goods for these sales, we estimate, requires about 4,500 manufacturing jobs. We know that 1963 results will be substantially above these figures, but the questionnaire to the manufacturers was only mailed last week, and we will not have complete figures until sometime in July.

Of the statewide list of 9,500 firms which receive our Foreign Trade Opportunities bulletins, 377 such firms are in Nassau County, and 70 are in Suffolk County.

While the 2 counties, therefore, have nearly 450 firms now receiving these bulletins, we are satisfied from our 3-year experience that there are many medium and small manufacturers which either could make more export sales with profit or are not in foreign markets at all and hence missing substantial profit opportunities. A relatively small number of firms in the State do a very large part of the total dollar volume of New York exports; there should be a much larger number.

With Europe, Japan, and certain other areas of the world growing at very rapid rates and with the enormous future markets which will come into being as the underdeveloped countries of the world begin to improve their economies, I, therefore, urge all manufacturers to take a new, hard look at the export possibilities.

There is another good reason for doing this. The competition today is getting

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tougher all the time—both between businesses in this country for domestic markets and from foreign imports. Further, we must consider the possibility of forthcoming results from the so-called Kennedy round of tariff discussions. While I do not predict the outcome of these discussions, it may well be that many industries in the State must expect increased domestic competition from firms abroad if we reduce our tariffs. By the same token, we ought to take a harder look at increased export possibilities since, presumptively, all countries involved in the agreement should be reducing their tariffs on our goods.

If you businessmen, or your organizations in Nassau-Suffolk, therefore, think well of these points and wish to become more actively interested in export possibilities, my Nassau-Suffolk regional office and international division people will be happy to assist in any possible way. I, personally, think this area of opportunity could mean much more business and many more jobs and help your growth problem.

I'd like to conclude this talk by saying that while there are things which State and local government can do, especially to create a good climate for our free competitive system to grow, flower, and prosper, I am convinced—from a long experience in both business and government—that in the end we must look to business management and farsighted labor leaders to keep our economic ship on an even keel, going ahead vigorously.

At the moment, for example, you and we are concerned about the economic effects of prospective defense cutbacks or the possible closing down of certain Federal establishments. This problem, of course, emphasizes a fact that many of us have always known, that is, that Federal business is great when you have it, and can be an awful headache when you lose it. But, more importantly, it underlines what every business manager worth his salary knows from experience, namely, that if he is to fulfill his obligations to his stockholders and to his employees and to continue to merit the respect and business of his customers, he must be alert to change of all kinds. He must anticipate change whenever practicable and plan his business' future accordingly. Change is not new in business. It is always with us. It comes from new competition in products or materials, from changing markets and, obviously, as in the case of defense contracts, from the changing requirements of the customer. Those who anticipate change from all causes, plan for it and are prepared to meet it, survive and grow and prosper, adding to the economy and to the general welfare; those who either fail to anticipate change or are unable to cope with it have a very bad time, give many other people a very bad time and, finally, the business goes the way of all mortals.

This may be a fairly brutal analysis but the history of business in our free competitive society shows it to be true.

While the fundamental responsibility to meet change, therefore, lies with the business manager, I believe it is also true that the wise leader of organized labor will also see these problems of survival under change, not only within the industry in which he is most active but, hopefully, even with a broader horizon. The business manager has a right to expect both understanding and cooperative action to help meet changing conditions, vital to the industry, from his counterpart, the leader of labor. The leader of labor, in turn, has the right to expect the manager to understand labor's problems. But both have a completely common interest in fundamental changes in the business, for if the business cannot remain competitive, it means loss to everybody—the shareholders, the employees and the public generally.

In the long run, labor does best in those businesses which are growing and prospering. No one in his senses wants to work for a company that is going downhill—if he can help it.

I close, therefore, with the hope that the suggestions I made earlier may be helpful in your consideration of the future of Nassau and Suffolk counties and with the personal plea for the closest possible understanding and cooperative action between business and labor for the common good and future welfare of all in the region.

#### VISITS BY AMERICANS TO CUBA IN VIOLATION OF PASSPORT AUTHORITY

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, on September 10, 1963, on the floor of the Senate, I made a statement concerning 59 young Americans who had visited Cuba in violation of their passport authority. Those 59 young men from various parts of the United States, paid their passage to New York City. In New York City they boarded ships going to the Hague, London, Amsterdam, and Prague. Their transportation was paid by the Communist Party or by others connected with the Communist Party.

From Prague they went to Cuba, and in Cuba began a practice of praising the Communist government of Cuba and denouncing that of the United States.

When they came back to this country the question was raised as to whether or not their disobedience of the law would go unchallenged.

I stated on the floor of the Senate on September 10:

I say today on this floor, Mr. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, you must understand that our Government cannot survive if individuals can defiantly and brazenly violate the law without being required to pay the penalty for such violation.

When they were challenged on their return to New York, the officials contemplated stamping their passports as invalid. Fifty-nine of them sat down and indulged in a sitdown strike in the port of entry.

Action was taken against those 59 men but as of this date has not been adjudicated.

Now, in June of 1964, 73 young men, in a similar circuitous route, made a trip to Europe, and from Europe to Cuba. The report is that among those young men, while in Cuba, four of the students in substance argued that destruction of the U.S. Government was needed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RIBICOFF in the chair). The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, may I have 3 additional minutes by unanimous consent?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I read from an article which appeared in the Warren, Ohio, Tribune-Chronicle of June 13:

Destruction of the U.S. Government is advocated by 4 students among 73 Americans visiting Cuba in defiance of State Department restrictions.

A statement denouncing the North American racist government was issued by the four. It added, "We realize the U.S. Gov-

ernment is the biggest farce in history and must be destroyed.

A 23-year-old New Yorker, Ed Lemansky, identified himself as the group's leader and a Communist.

He distributed a statement declaring: "We have different reasons for coming to Cuba, but we are united in our opposition to our Government's efforts to prevent U.S. citizens from traveling to Cuba."

At this point we are again faced with the question, What will be done with these young men when they come back? Shall we deal with them with silken gloves, or shall we make certain that the law is obeyed and that order is maintained?

I now call upon the Attorney General to give attention to this matter immediately, to see that these deeds of deception and betrayal of our country shall not be countenanced by our Government.

#### THE PRESIDENT DOES WHAT IS NATURAL

Mr. WALTERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have an editorial from the Nashville Tennessean of May 11, 1964, entitled "President Does What Is Natural" printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Nashville Tennessean, May 11, 1964]

##### PRESIDENT DOES WHAT'S NATURAL

Some of the stiffer collared members of the Republican press corps are beginning to look down their noses at President Johnson's talent for hitting it off with the common people.

It has been some time since these paragons of political manners have been able to find anything to criticize in the way Mr. Johnson does his job. So in their frustration they turn to the way he pulls the ears of his beagles, shows tourists about the White House grounds and invites families of newsmen to press conferences and permits their children to play with the beagles.

All of these acts, say some of the "stiff collars" are mere gimmicks which are beneath the dignity of a President. The voters like a dignified Chief Executive, said one critic, implying that the President is too folksy.

But it is no gimmick when a Chief Executive is just being himself and giving free expression to his warm regard for people and their problems. That is the kind of folksiness President Johnson exudes and he does it so easily because it is natural and he can't help it. When the occasion requires, he has great dignity.

The President's ability to blend dignity, sincerity, and genuine folksiness has been no better demonstrated than it was Friday in Georgia, where record crowds turned out in Atlanta and Gainesville to hear and applaud his forthright views on equal rights for all citizens. Despite the delicacy of the subject, the President did not pussyfoot about it. The people appreciated his honesty and sincerity and cheered him wildly.

This is genuine rapport with the people which the stiff collars misinterpret and decry as undignified folksiness. But the only thing about it that really bothers them is the fact that it wins for Mr. Johnson too many loyal and substantial friends.

Mr. WALTERS. Mr. President, I am glad to call attention to this fine editorial because it fittingly reflects the human qualities which are so much a